

COUNTRY DATA: PHILIPPINES: Information from the CIA World Factbook

INTRODUCTION

The Philippine Islands became a Spanish colony during the 16th century; they were ceded to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. In 1935 the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth. Manuel QUEZON was elected president and was tasked with preparing the country for independence after a 10-year transition. In 1942 the islands fell under Japanese occupation during World War II, and US forces and Filipinos fought together during 1944-45 to regain control. On 4 July 1946 the Republic of the Philippines attained its independence. A 20-year rule by Ferdinand MARCOS ended in 1986, when a "people power" movement in Manila ("EDSA 1") forced him into exile and installed Corazon AQUINO as president. Her presidency was hampered by several coup attempts that prevented a return to full political stability and economic development. Fidel RAMOS was elected president in 1992. His administration was marked by increased stability and by progress on economic reforms. In 1992, the US closed its last military bases on the islands. Joseph ESTRADA was elected president in 1998. He was succeeded by his vice-president, Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, in January 2001 after ESTRADA's stormy impeachment trial on corruption charges broke down and another "people power" movement ("EDSA 2") demanded his resignation. MACAPAGAL-ARROYO was elected to a six-year term as president in May 2004. The Philippine Government faces threats from three terrorist groups on the US Government's Foreign Terrorist Organization list. Decades of Muslim insurgency in the southern Philippines have led to a peace accord with one group and on-again/off-again peace talks with another.

GEOGRAPHY

Location	Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam.
Area	300,000 sq km
Climate	Tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October).
Natural Resources	Timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper.
Total Renewable Water Resources	479 cu km (1999)
Freshwater Withdrawal	28.52 cu km/yr (17%/9%/74%)
Natural Hazards	Astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; landslides; active volcanoes; destructive earthquakes; tsunamis. Volcanism: the Philippines experience significant volcanic activity; Taal (elev. 311 m, 1,020 ft), which has shown recent unrest and may erupt in the near future, has been deemed a "Decade Volcano" by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, worthy of study due to its explosive history and close proximity to human populations; Mayon (elev. 2,462 m, 8,077 ft), the country's most active volcano, erupted in 2009 forcing over 33,000 to be evacuated; other historically active volcanoes include Biliran, Babuyan Claro, Bulusan, Camiguin, Camiguin de Babuyan, Didicas, Iraya, Jolo, Kanlaon, Makaturing, Musuan, Parker,

	Pinatubo and Ragang.
Environmental Issues	Uncontrolled deforestation especially in watershed areas; soil erosion; air and water pollution in major urban centers; coral reef degradation; increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps that are important fish breeding grounds.
PEOPLE	
Population	99,900,177 (July 2010 est.)
Ethnic Groups	Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray 3.4%, other 25.3% (2000 census).
Religions	Roman Catholic 80.9%, Muslim 5%, Evangelical 2.8%, Iglesia ni Kristo 2.3%, Aglipayan 2%, other Christian 4.5%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.6%, none 0.1% (2000 census).
Languages	Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) and English (official); eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan.
Literacy Rate	92.6%
Major Infectious Diseases	Degree of risk: high Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever Vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis Water contact disease: leptospirosis (2009) HIV/AIDS – adult prevalence rate: less than 0.1% (2003 est.)
GOVERNMENT	
Type	Republic
Independence	12 June 1898 (independence proclaimed from Spain); 4 July 1946 (from the US).
Constitution	2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987
Legal System	Based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory International Court of Justice jurisdiction with reservations.
ECONOMY	
Agricultural Products	Sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas, pineapples, mangoes; pork, eggs, beef; fish.
Industries	Electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, petroleum refining, fishing.
Import commodities	Electronic products, mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, textile fabrics, grains, chemicals, plastic.
Import Partners	Japan 15.32%, US 11.47%, Singapore 9.54%, China 8.93%, Taiwan 8.27% (2009).
Export Commodities	Semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, fruits.
Export Partners	US 15.35%, Japan 14.19%, China 13.19%, Singapore 9.44%, Hong Kong 9%, South Korea 5.12%, Germany 4.1% (2009)

Per Capita GDP	\$3,300 (2009 est.)
Population below poverty line	32.9% (2006 est.)

*CITATIONS: All information included above is extracted from the CIA World Factbook except where noted.

COUNTRY: Philippines

General	
Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)	72.3 years
Average number of years in School (in years)	8.7 years
Gross National Income Per Capita (In US Dollars)	\$4,002
Gender Inequality	
Female Seats in Parliament (%)	20.2%
Population with at least a Secondary Education Female (% Of 25 and older)	65.9%
Population with at least a Secondary Education Male (% Of 25 and older)	63.7%
Labor Force Participation Female (%)	50.2%
Labor Force Participation Male (%)	80.6%
Births Attended by Skilled Health Professionals (%)	62%
Poverty	
Population surviving on \$1.25 per day (%)	22.6%
Empowerment	
Number of Journalists Imprisoned	0
Corruption Victims (% of people who face a bribe situation in the last year)	13%
Political Engagement (% percent of people who voiced opinion to public officials)	24%

Sustainability	
Fossil Fuels as Primary Energy Source (%)	57%
Renewable Resources as Primary Energy Source (%)	43%
Population without Access to Water (%)	9%
Population Without Access to Sanitation Services (%)	24%
Population affected by natural disasters (% between 2000-2009)	6.01%
Human Security	
Number of Refugees leaving this country	1,400
Number of Internally Displaced People in This Country	125,000-188,00
Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)	15%
Demographics	
Urban Residents (% of total Population)	48.9%
Health	
HIV Prevalence in Female Youth (% ages 15-24)	NA
HIV Prevalence in Male Youth (% ages 15-24)	NA
HIV Prevalence in Adults (% ages 15-49)	NA
Other	
Official Development Assistance Per Capita (in US dollars)	\$.70
Population without Electricity (%)	13.8%

Philippines' Public Expenditure

